

今回(1)のテーマは『整式の計算』です。

### ■整式

数と文字の積で表される式を「単項式」といい、  
いくつかの単項式の和(や差)で表される式を「多項式」  
という。  
単項式と多項式を合わせて「整式」という。

#### 例

単項式…  $3a^2b$  ,  $-7xy^3$  など

多項式…  $2ac^3 + 5b + 4$  ,  $3x^2y + (-7xy^3)$  など  
 $[= 3x^2y - 7xy^3]$

### ■整式の和・差の計算

……同類項をまとめると、よりシンプルな式になる。

#### 例

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot (3a+2b) + (4a-5b) = (3a+4a) + (2b-5b) \\ & = (3+4) \cdot a + (2-5) \cdot b = 7a + (-3b) = 7a - 3b \\ \\ & \cdot (-2x^2+3x+1) - (-3x^2+x-2) \\ & = -2x^2+3x+1+3x^2-x+2 \\ & = (-2+3) \cdot x^2 + (3-1) \cdot x + (1+2) = x^2+2x+3 \end{aligned}$$

### ■整式の積の計算

……分配法則による“展開”が基本

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \cdot (B+C) = AB + AC \\ (A+B) \cdot C = AC + BC \end{array} \right.$$



**【例題1】** 2つの整式  $A = x-2$  ,  $B = 2x^2-3x+1$  に対し  
て、 $A+B$  ,  $A-B$  ,  $AB$  をそれぞれ求めよ。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } A + B &= (x - 2) + (2x^2 - 3x + 1) \\ &= 2x^2 + (1 - 3)x + (-2 + 1) = 2x^2 - 2x - 1 \quad (\text{ans}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A - B &= (x - 2) - (2x^2 - 3x + 1) \\
 &= x - 2 - 2x^2 + 3x - 1 = -2x^2 + (1+3)x + (-2-1) \\
 &= -2x^2 + 4x - 3 \quad (\text{ans})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 AB &= (x-2)(2x^2 - 3x + 1) \quad [ \leftarrow\leftarrow (x-2)B ] \\
 &= x(2x^2 - 3x + 1) - 2(2x^2 - 3x + 1) \\
 &\qquad\qquad\qquad [ \leftarrow\leftarrow xB - 2B ] \\
 &= 2x^3 - 3x^2 + x - 4x^2 + 6x - 2 \\
 &= 2x^3 + (-3-4)x^2 + (1+6)x - 2 \\
 &= 2x^3 - 7x^2 + 7x - 2 \quad (ans)
 \end{aligned}$$

■ 展開の公式 「根本は分配法則ですよ」

$$\langle\!\langle 1 \rangle\!\rangle (a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \quad , \quad (a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

$$\langle\langle 2 \rangle\rangle (a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2$$

$$\langle\langle 3 \rangle\rangle (x+a)(x+b) = x^2 + (a+b) \cdot x + ab$$

$$\langle\!\langle 4 \rangle\!\rangle (ax+b)(cx+d) = acx^2 + (ad+bc)x + bd$$

$$\langle\!\langle 5 \rangle\!\rangle (a+b+c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2bc + 2ca$$

$$\langle\langle 6 \rangle\rangle (a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

$$(a-b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$$

$$\langle\!\langle 7 \rangle\!\rangle (a+b)(a^2-ab+b^2) = a^3 + b^3$$

$$(a-b)(a^2+ab+b^2) = a^3 - b^3$$

もう少し詳しく書いておきますね。

$$\begin{aligned} \langle 1 \rangle (a+b)^2 &= (a+b)(a+b) = a(a+b) + b(a+b) \\ &= a^2 + ab + ab + b^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \dots\dots (\textcircled{*}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(a-b)^2 = (a-b)(a-b) = a(a-b) - b(a-b)$$

$$= a^2 - ab - ab + b^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} (\text{※})\text{を使うと} \\ (a-b)^2 = \{a + (-b)\}^2 = a^2 + 2a(-b) + (-b)^2 \\ = a^2 - 2ab + b^2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle 2 \rangle (a+b)(a-b) &= a(a-b) + b(a-b) = a^2 - ab + ab - b^2 \\ &= a^2 - b^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle 3 \rangle (x+a)(x+b) &= x(x+b) + a(x+b) = x^2 + bx + ax + ab \\ &= x^2 + (a+b)x + ab \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle 4 \rangle (ax+b)(cx+d) &= ax(cx+d) + b(cx+d) \\ &= acx^2 + adx + bcx + bd = acx^2 + (ad+bc)x + bd \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle 5 \rangle (a+b+c)^2 &= (a+b+c)(a+b+c) \\ &= a(a+b+c) + b(a+b+c) + c(a+b+c) \\ &= a^2 + ab + ca + ab + b^2 + bc + ca + bc + c^2 \\ &= a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2bc + 2ca \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle 6 \rangle (a+b)^3 &= (a+b)^2(a+b) = (a^2 + 2ab + b^2)(a+b) \\ &= a^2(a+b) + 2ab(a+b) + b^2(a+b) \\ &= a^3 + a^2b + 2a^2b + 2ab^2 + ab^2 + b^3 \\ &= a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3 \dots\dots (\text{※※}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a-b)^3 &= (a-b)^2(a-b) = (a^2 - 2ab + b^2)(a-b) \\ &= a^2(a-b) - 2ab(a-b) + b^2(a-b) \\ &= a^3 - a^2b - 2a^2b + 2ab^2 + ab^2 - b^3 \\ &= a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} (\text{※※})\text{を使うと} \\ (a-b)^3 = \{a + (-b)\}^3 = a^3 + 3a^2(-b) + 3a(-b)^2 + (-b)^3 \\ = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle 7 \rangle (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2) &= a(a^2 - ab + b^2) + b(a^2 - ab + b^2) \\ &= a^3 - a^2b + ab^2 + a^2b - ab^2 + b^3 = a^3 + b^3 \end{aligned}$$

[ (※※※) を使って(上式を)導くこともできます。]

$$(a-b)(a^2+ab+b^2) = a(a^2+ab+b^2) - b(a^2+ab+b^2)$$

$$= a^3 + a^2b + ab^2 - a^2b - ab^2 - b^3 = a^3 - b^3 \dots (\text{※※※})$$

**【例題2】** 次の式を展開せよ。

$$(1) (x+2y-3)^2 \quad (2) (3x+y+5)(3x-y+5)$$

$$(3) \quad (x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)$$

$$(4) (-2x+1)^3 \quad (5) (x-2)(x^2+2x+4)$$

根本は分配法則ですが、展開の公式を使うとスッキリ計算できます。

$$\text{解 } (1) (x+2y-3)^2 = \{ (x+2y) - 3 \}^2 \quad (A = x+2y \text{ とおくと})$$

$$= (A - 3)^2 = A^2 - 2 \cdot A \cdot 3 + 3^2 = A^2 - 6A + 9$$

$$= (x+2y)^2 - 6(x+2y) + 9$$

$$= x^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot 2y + (2y)^2 - 6x - 12y + 9$$

$$= x^2 + 4xy + 4y^2 - 6x - 12y + 9 \quad (\text{ans})$$

[注:  $(2y)^2 = (2y) \cdot (2y) = 4y^2$ ]

$$[\text{別解}(1)] \quad (x+2y-3)^2 = \{ x + 2y + (-3) \}^2$$

$$= x^2 + (2y)^2 + (-3)^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot 2y + 2 \cdot 2y \cdot (-3) + 2 \cdot (-3) \cdot x$$

$$= x^2 + 4y^2 + 9 + 4xy - 12y - 6x$$

$$\equiv x^2 + 4xy + 4y^2 - 6x - 12y + 9$$

$$(\alpha_1 - \frac{2}{\pi})^2 = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

2

$$(8\omega) \quad 12 \quad 8\omega \quad 5 \quad 15 \quad g \quad 5\omega \quad 15\omega \quad 12\omega \quad g \quad (2\omega, 8\omega)$$

[注:  $(\bar{S}x) = (\bar{S}x) \cdot (\bar{S}x) = \bar{S}x$  ]

$$(3)(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4) = \{ (x+1)(x+4), \{ (x+2)(x+3) \} \}$$

$$= \{x^2 + (1+4) \cdot x + 4\} \quad \{x^2 + (2+3) \cdot x + 6\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (x^2 + 5x + 4)(x^2 + 5x + 6) \\
&= \{(x^2 + 5x) + 4\} \cdot \{(x^2 + 5x) + 6\} \quad (A = x^2 + 5x \text{ とおくと}) \\
&= (A+4)(A+6) = A^2 + (4+6)A + 24 \\
&= A^2 + 10A + 24 = (x^2 + 5x)^2 + 10(x^2 + 5x) + 24 \\
&= (x^2)^2 + 2 \cdot x^2 \cdot 5x + (5x)^2 + 10x^2 + 50x + 24 \\
&= x^4 + 10x^3 + 25x^2 + 10x^2 + 50x + 24 \\
&\quad [\text{注: } (x^2)^2 = x^2 \cdot x^2 = x^4, (5x)^2 = (5x) \cdot (5x) = 25x^2] \\
&= x^4 + 10x^3 + (25+10) \cdot x^2 + 50x + 24 \\
&= x^4 + 10x^3 + 35x^2 + 50x + 24 \quad (\text{ans})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \ (-2x+1)^3 &= (-2x)^3 + 3 \cdot (-2x)^2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot (-2x) \cdot 1^2 + 1^3 \\
 &= -8x^3 + 12x^2 - 6x + 1 \quad (\text{ans}) \\
 \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{注: } (-2x)^3 = (-2x) \cdot (-2x) \cdot (-2x) = -8x^3 \\ \qquad\qquad\qquad (-2x)^2 = (-2x) \cdot (-2x) = 4x^2 \end{array} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) (x-2)(x^2+2x+4) = (x - 2)(x^2 + x \cdot 2 + 2^2)$$

$$= x^3 - 2^3 = x^3 - 8 \quad (\text{ans})$$

**演習1**  $A = 3x^2 - 4x + 5$ ,  $B = 5x^2 + 2x - 3$  のとき、

次の計算をせよ。

- (1)  $A+B$       (2)  $A-B$       (3)  $3A-2B$

## 演習2 次の式を展開せよ。

- (1)  $(x^2 - 3x + 2)(2x + 3)$       (2)  $(2x + 3y)(5x - y)$   
(3)  $(x - 2)^3$       (4)  $(x - 1 + 2y)(x - 2y - 1)$

—演習問題の解答—

**演習1**  $A = 3x^2 - 4x + 5$ ,  $B = 5x^2 + 2x - 3$  のとき、

次の計算をせよ。

(1)  $A+B$       (2)  $A-B$       (3)  $3A-2B$

$$\text{解 } (1) A+B = (3x^2 - 4x + 5) + (5x^2 + 2x - 3)$$

$$= 8x^2 - 2x + 2 \quad (\text{ans})$$

$$(2) A - B = (3x^2 - 4x + 5) - (5x^2 + 2x - 3)$$

$$= 3x^2 - 4x + 5 - 5x^2 - 2x + 3 = -2x^2 - 6x + 8 \quad (\text{ans})$$

$$(3) \quad 3A - 2B = 3(3x^2 - 4x + 5) - 2(5x^2 + 2x - 3)$$

$$= 9x^2 - 12x + 15 - 10x^2 - 4x + 6$$

$$= -x^2 - 16x + 21 \quad (\text{ans})$$

## 演習2 次の式を展開せよ。

$$(1) (x^2 - 3x + 2)(2x + 3) \quad (2) (2x + 3y)(5x - y)$$

$$(3) (x-2)^3 \quad (4) (x-1+2y)(x-2y-1)$$

$$\text{解} \quad (1) (x^2 - 3x + 2)(2x + 3) \quad (A = x^2 - 3x + 2 \text{ とおくと})$$

$$= A(2x + 3) = 2xA + 3A$$

$$= 2x(x^2 - 3x + 2) + 3(x^2 - 3x + 2)$$

$$= 2x^3 - 6x^2 + 4x + 3x^2 - 9x + 6$$

$$= 2x^3 + (-6+3) \cdot x^2 + (4-9) \cdot x + 6 = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 5x + 6 \quad (\text{ans})$$

$$(2)(2x+3y)(5x-y) = 2x(5x-y) + 3y(5x-y)$$

$$= 10x^2 - 2xy + 15xy - 3y^2 = 10x^2 + 13xy - 3y^2 \quad (\text{ans})$$

$$(3) \quad (x-2)^3 = x^3 - 3 \cdot x^2 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot x \cdot 2^2 - 2^3$$

$$= x^3 - 6x^2 + 12x - 8 \quad (\text{ans})$$

$$(4) (x-1+2y)(x-2y-1) = \{ (x-1)+2y\} \{ (x-1)-2y\}$$

$$= (x-1)^2 - (2y)^2 = x^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot 1 + 1^2 - 4y^2 = x^2 - 2x + 1 - 4y^2$$

(ans)